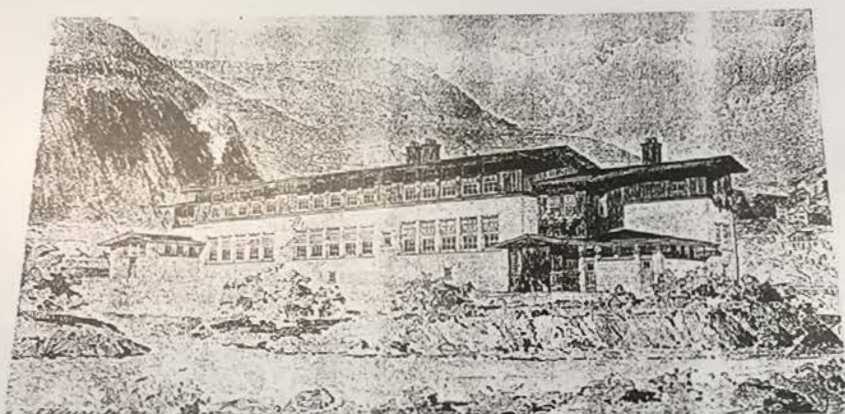


**SPECIAL**



**Twin Peaks School  
Photographic and Written Documentation**

Architectural Resources Group  
Architects • Planners • Conservators  
Pier 9, The Embarcadero  
San Francisco, California 94111

June, 1995

Twin Peaks School  
500 Corbett Terrace  
San Francisco, California

4 x 5 Negatives

REF

727

T923

ROOM CASE

Twin Peaks School:  
Photographic And  
Written Documentation



# **Twin Peaks School**

## **San Francisco Unified School District**

### **Introduction**

Architectural Resources Group (ARG) was contracted by the Unified School District of San Francisco to research the history and architecture of the now vacant school building located at 500 Corbett Terrace. The research conducted by ARG concentrated on the history of the building, its architect, and relevant issues of architectural theory and school design during the same period. Bridget Maley, Architectural Historian and David Wessel, Architectural Conservator prepared the written information. Bruce D. Judd, FAIA was the project photographer.

In 1976, the City of San Francisco Planning Office conducted a citywide architectural survey. One of the buildings listed as architecturally significant as a result of this survey was the wood frame school house located at 500 Corbett Terrace. The scale for overall architectural quality in the city survey was -2 through +5, with -2 as the lowest rating and +5 being the highest. The Corbett School was rated by two reviewers; one gave the building the rating of 2 and the other the rating of 3. Therefore, on the eight point scale, the building was rated average in significance by the 1976 architectural survey of the City Planning Office.

### **Site**

Located at 500 Corbett Terrace, the building is situated just west of Market Street on a residential street in San Francisco's Twin Peaks neighborhood. The site of the school was leveled in 1919 to accommodate construction and a concrete retaining wall was built adjacent to the building.<sup>1</sup> The retaining wall which is still in existence runs along Corbett Street and varies from three feet to ten feet in height. The siting of the building is along the north edge of the property with the principle facade facing southeast leaving available a large playground area. Closely associated with the Twin Peaks School on Corbett Street is the city school located at 445 Burnett Avenue known as the Rooftop Elementary School.<sup>2</sup> These two schools have both been called the Twin

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<sup>1</sup>The original drawings of the Twin Peaks School are housed with the offices of the Unified School District of San Francisco. They are signed by John Reid, Jr. and dated November, 1918. A survey of the site for grading purposes is included on these drawings.

<sup>2</sup>The year of construction for the Rooftop school and it's architect are unknown at the time of this report.



Peaks School and it seems that the Corbett Terrace school was referred to as the Twin Peaks School Annex at one point.<sup>3</sup>

## Architectural Character

### *Exterior*

Designed in 1918, by John Reid, Jr., the Twin Peaks School at 500 Corbett Terrace is a wood frame, two story building.<sup>4</sup> The school building is composed of a main rectangular block housing classroom space with stair towers at each end. Horizontal wood siding is present on the lower story of the building with vertical board and batten on the upper story. In an early rendering from an article in the Architect and Engineer, it appears that the board and batten was not painted, but was dark stained making the overall composition of the building more refined.<sup>5</sup>

Located on the east elevation at the north end of the building, the main entry to the school has a simple enclosed porch with latticework detailing. The varying roof lines and massing at the north end of the building externally define non-classroom, functional spaces. The east elevation is marked with windows that light the individual classrooms. Taking advantage of the most favorable light available at the site, each classroom has five six over six double hung sash windows which face southeast.

The low pitch roof has composition roll roofing material over the wood frame. A generous overhang at the roof line produces shadow lines along the building's elevations. Three sets of metal ventilation units are visible on the roof.

The building has a perimeter wall foundation of continuous concrete spread footings. There is a vented crawl space/storage space at the foundation which varies in height between three and six feet.

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<sup>3</sup>Directory of the San Francisco Unified School District. Board of Education. Directories were searched for the years 1936, 1937, 1943, 1957, and for most school years between 1965-1986. See appendix one at the end of this report to clarify the use of names for these two schools. The relationship of the two buildings should be further researched.

<sup>4</sup>John Reid, Jr. should not be confused with James Reid and Merritt Reid who formed the San Francisco architectural firm known as the Reid Brothers. These two men designed such prominent San Francisco Buildings as the Fairmont Hotel (1906) and the Call Building (1914.) Corbett, Michael R. Splendid Survivors. The Foundation for San Francisco's Architectural Heritage, 1979, 105 and 225.

<sup>5</sup>Morrow, Irving F. "Work by John Reid, Jr., AIA." The Architect and Engineer. February, 1920. 60: 2, 42-85.



### *Interior*

The Twin Peaks School is rectangular in plan with three classrooms on each floor and stair wells at each end. Each floor has a long corridor with classroom entrances off this single corridor. The classrooms are each equipped with closet space. Bathroom spaces are only located on the first floor with both exterior and interior entrances. The girls toilet at the north end of the building and because of the slope of the site, the first floor is accessed by several stairs. The boys toilet, at the higher south end of the building, is on the level of the first floor. The principal's office is next to the girls bathroom on the north end of the building. The second floor plan is identical to the first except that the bathrooms are not repeated and the space at the north end of the building houses a lunch room, not office space.

Overall, the plan is a simplistic and straight forward design for a small school. The interior finishes are also simple featuring hardwood floors, ceilings with plaster finishes over wood lath, and plaster walls. The interior hallways have built in wood book shelves along the west wall. Wainscoting is present through out the building and each classroom has a bookcase with glass door. The plain, uncomplicated plan and interior finishes reflect a design strategy rooted in concerns for an effective educational environment.

### *Style*

Stylistically, the building has many features embodied in the Arts and Crafts movement which was prominent in the United States from approximately 1900-1920. Common characteristics of this movement were wood sided construction, low pitched roofs with overhangs and varying roof lines, simple interior wood details, overall attention to detail of the finishes, accentuation of horizontal lines, and the use of porches. The Twin Peaks school employed several features typical of this attention to detail within the Arts and Crafts movement such as the lattice work at the entry, the woodwork on the interior, and a straight forward, uncomplicated plan.<sup>6</sup> To label the Twin Peaks School as strictly having Arts and Crafts characteristics, however would not be correct. The building is a reflection of the wood frame building practices of the era and of a tradition of the use of this material for school design. As will be noted later, shortly after the construction of the Twin Peaks School, wood frame design was eliminated for school construction because of the fire risk.

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<sup>6</sup>Cumming, Elizabeth and Wendy Kaplan. The Arts and Crafts Movement. Cambridge: Thames and Hudson, 1991.



## Architect

John Reid Jr., the architect of the Twin Peaks School, was born in San Francisco in 1883, graduated from San Francisco's Lowell High School, and continued his studies at the University of California at Berkeley.<sup>7</sup> He studied at Berkeley under John Galen Howard, the first president of the School of Architecture and a significant early Bay Area architect. Reid demonstrated such "exceptional talent" that Howard encouraged him to apply to the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris.<sup>8</sup> Reid traveled to Paris, easily gaining admission placing second "in the competitive [entrance] examination, among nearly 300 aspirants."<sup>9</sup> The majority of Reid's designs incorporate classical references, reflecting his Beaux Arts training.

Upon completion of his studies in 1909, Reid chose to return to San Francisco, where he joined an exclusive league, working first under D.H. Burnham and Company, then as a designer for Willis Polk. In 1915, Reid was working as a consulting architect for the San Francisco Civic Center with John Galen Howard and Frederick H. Meyer.<sup>10</sup> He became City Architect in 1917 and remained in this position until 1927. As City Architect he designed many of San Francisco's school buildings including, The High School of Commerce, Mission High School, Galileo High School, Everett Junior High, and Sherman Elementary.<sup>11</sup> The successful young architect was lauded in local articles. One such example appeared in 1925 and noted: "his work, all of his work, is that of the artist and embodies much of a personality that charms and captivates those who know John Reid, Jr., the man."<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>7</sup>The date of Mr. Reid's birth is reported in his Obituary as 1883. "Architect John Reid Dies at 85." San Francisco Examiner. December 16, 1968. However, Who's Who on the Pacific Coast, reports his birth date as December 26, 1879. Who's Who on the Pacific Coast. A. N. Marquis Co. Chicago, 1949.

<sup>8</sup>"Personals." Pacific Coast Architect, June 1925. According to Who's Who on the Pacific Coast, Reid graduated from Berkeley in 1904 and from the Ecole des Beaux Arts in 1909. The Ecole des Beaux Arts was the most prestigious architecture school in Europe. The school offered a design program founded on the classical principles of architectural theory. The term "Beaux Arts" came to refer to the style of architecture practiced by the graduates of this institution which reflected the classical training offered by the school.

<sup>9</sup>"France Honors California Boy," San Francisco Chronicle February 10, 1916.

<sup>10</sup>Pacific Coast Architect, June 1925. Municipal Blue Book of San Francisco, 1915: 69. Draper, Joan Elaine. The San Francisco Civic Center: Architecture, Planning, and Policies. Ph. D. Dissertation School of Environmental Design. University of California, Berkeley, May 1979. It is likely Reid was placed in this position because he had impressed Howard during his years at Berkeley and because the project reflected Beaux Arts ideals.

<sup>11</sup>Obituary, San Francisco Chronicle December 16, 1967. Architectural Resources Group. Historic Structure Report 135 Van Ness The High School of Commerce. November, 1993. See Appendix two of this document for a list of Reid's school designs.

<sup>12</sup>Pacific Coast Architect. 1925.



It seems that Reid had specific ideas for school design improvements. Many of his buildings received complimentary reviews. The Twin Peaks school was reviewed in The Architect and Engineer by a colleague of Reid's in 1920. The reviewer commented on Reid's philosophy for constructing school buildings. He noted:

Mr. Reid has done schools as modern as the best, but he has not failed to take account of this human aspect of his problem as well. He realized that the atmosphere which pervades the child's mind is at least of importance with the air that goes into his lungs, and that a decent spiritual outlook is in no wise secondary to adequate light for his eyes. The Smaller schools are in a sense the more human of the lot--it is, indeed, in the nature of the case somewhat easier to make them so.<sup>13</sup>

Reid's concern for designs which fit the needs of children should not be underestimated, however, it should be noted that the author of the above article was acquainted with Reid and that it was common during that era for colleagues to promote each others work in architectural journals.

Since the majority of Reid's school buildings during the 1920's were of brick or concrete construction it is apparent that Reid saw the importance of fireproofing school buildings, an issue of great importance during this period. Reid's work was featured in a 1929 national architecture journal. The American Architect published an article titled "Low Cost Fireproof School Construction in San Francisco."<sup>14</sup> The article discussed several of Reid's school designs including the High School of Commerce and the Dudley Stone Elementary School. The author of the article noted that San Francisco had appointed several architects to design city schools. "These architects have all worked under the general supervision of the City Architect, John Reid, Jr. It is believed that this system has enlisted the desired architectural talent, and has achieved an excellence and variety of design not possible under any other system."<sup>15</sup>

During the construction of the High School of Commerce in 1927, Reid's character came under severe test, when thinly disguised allegations of nepotism and graft were raised against him. The advisory job of City Architect held by Reid carried no salary, but several supervisors took issue with his appointment. They declared that Reid was never named City Architect by official

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<sup>13</sup>Morrow, 47.

<sup>14</sup>Ambrose, William Clement. "Low Cost Fireproof School Construction of San Francisco." The American Architect. January, 1929. 135: 107-113. This topic will be discussed further in the section of this report entitled San Francisco School Architecture 1906-1930.

<sup>15</sup>Ambrose, 107



action.<sup>16</sup> These supervisors also intimated that he received the lion's share of school building work because Reid was the Mayor's brother-in-law.<sup>17</sup> James Rolph, Jr. had married Reid's sister, Annie, in 1900.

Although Reid was indeed related to the Mayor, his qualifications were certainly appropriate for the job of City Architect. Only a few of the cities' architects could claim the European education Reid had completed.<sup>18</sup> However, amid growing scandal Reid chose to resign. He would continue to practice architecture, but his most noteworthy buildings date from the period beginning in 1919 and ending in 1927, the year Reid completed the High School of Commerce and resigned as the San Francisco City Architect.<sup>19</sup>

Little information is available concerning the life of John Reid, Jr. after his resignation as City Architect. He was a member of the San Francisco City Planning Commission until 1930. He received the Certificate of Honor from the Northern California Chapter of the AIA in 1927 for his design of the Relief Home for the City and County of San Francisco, a mission revival structure, located on Laguna Honda Boulevard.<sup>20</sup> In 1949, Reid's office was located in the Financial Center Building located at 405 Montgomery Street.<sup>21</sup> It is undetermined at this time whether or not there exist surviving office records from Reid's practice.<sup>22</sup>

John Reid, Jr. was a well known Bay Area architect and was City Architect for San Francisco at the time the Twin Peaks School was constructed. Although a number of buildings by John Reid survive in the city of San Francisco, no other example of a wood frame building has been found

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<sup>16</sup>It is unclear at this time if the city had specific guidelines for the position of City Architect. It is likely that this scandal was meant to harm the political career of Mayor Ralph, Reid's brother-in-law, more than it was a direct comment on the work and ethics of John Reid, Jr. This aspect of Reid's career needs further study.

<sup>17</sup>"Reid to Quit City Position as Architect" San Francisco Examiner December 24, 1927.

<sup>18</sup>According to Michael Corbett, approximately 30 San Francisco architects were trained at the Ecole for varying lengths of time between 1849 and 1920. Several of those who trained in Paris and who gained prominence in San Francisco are Albert Pissis, John Galen Howard, George Kelham, R. Bernard Maybeck, and Julia Morgan, the first female to enter the prestigious academy. Corbett, 51.

<sup>19</sup>"Architect John Reid Dies at 85."

<sup>20</sup>"Honor Awards of the Northern California Chapter of AIA." The Architect and Engineer. June, 1927. 89: 3, 42.

<sup>21</sup>Who's Who on the Pacific Coast. 1949. This building designed in 1927 by Meyer and Johnson is one of the last buildings in San Francisco to utilize the three part composition frequently used in early skyscraper design. Reid had worked with Meyer during the planning of the Civic Center for the 1915 Exposition. Corbett, 208.

<sup>22</sup>The California Historical Society Library-Archives and Manuscripts has in its collections drawings and plans of John Reid Jr. Lowell, Waverly B. Architectural Records in the San Francisco Bay Area: A Guide to Research. New York: Garland Publishing, 1988, 146-148.



to exist.<sup>23</sup> As a former City Architect and as an American graduate of the prestigious Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, Reid's contribution to the architecture of San Francisco during the two decades after the great earthquake of 1906 was significant.

### **San Francisco School Architecture 1906-1930**

After the earthquake of 1906, the city of San Francisco experienced a building boom. By August 1907, only 15 months after the earthquake and devastating fire, 6000 buildings had been constructed with 3000 soon to have been completed. The city was considered almost completely reconstructed by the end of 1909.<sup>24</sup> During this period many school buildings were constructed. Issues of safety became topics of discussion and it became apparent that the city was not willing to invest in wood frame structures to be used as school buildings after 1920.<sup>25</sup>

From 1924-1928 the city spent \$8,100,000 building eighteen new fireproof schools. The most expensive of these being Galileo High School, a building designed by John Reid, which cost \$1,300,000. Reid was also responsible for eight other school designs during this period.<sup>26</sup>

Built in 1919 by John Reid, Jr., the Twin Peaks School was apparently one of the last wood frame school buildings built in San Francisco.<sup>27</sup> Only two other wood frame schools survive in the city today. One such building is the Potrero or Irving Scott School at 1060 Tennessee Street. As the oldest school building in San Francisco, dating to 1865, this building has City Landmark Status.<sup>28</sup> Another example of a wood frame school is the St. Charles School built in 1887. This building was originally a church then in 1894 it was converted to a school house by the Sisters of the Holy Cross.<sup>29</sup>

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<sup>23</sup>See below list of surviving Reid buildings. Reid also constructed the School for Subnormal Children which appears to have been at least a partially wood frame structure. Further research needs to be conducted on this building. Other buildings include a hunting lodge in Eureka, California and Reid remodeled, but did not design a wood frame residence at 3839 Jackson Street.

<sup>24</sup>Corbett, 32.

<sup>25</sup>Donovan, John J. School Architecture Principles and Practices. New York, 1921. Donovan discusses fireproofing techniques in this work from the 1920's.

<sup>26</sup>Ambrose, 111.

<sup>27</sup>During the first two decades of the twentieth century, fireproofing school buildings became an important issue. It appears that in San Francisco, and in many other communities, wood frame school buildings were no longer constructed. This issue of construction of wood frame school buildings in San Francisco needs to be researched further. Donovan, School Architecture Principles and Practices.

<sup>28</sup>The Potrero School is Landmark Number 138 on the City of San Francisco's Register of Historic Landmarks. McGrew, Patrick. Landmarks of San Francisco. New York: Harry Abrams, 1991, 196.

<sup>29</sup>The building has Italianate detailing and is located at 3250 18th Street. It is City Landmark #139. McGrew, 197.



## Architectural Integrity

Overall the building is in poor condition. Vacant for almost ten years, the school has been heavily damaged by vandals and weathering. There is evidence of vagrants living in the building. Extensive water damage to the building has been caused by a faulty roof. In many of the rooms, the plaster ceiling has collapsed, separating from the wooden lath. The plaster walls of the building also show signs of water damage. It is likely that structural damage to the framing has occurred due to the amount of water penetration.<sup>30</sup>

The site consists of an empty parking lot and playground area. The asphalt finish of the playground is in poor condition. Many cracks are evident and vegetation has grown between the cracks. However, the retaining wall on Corbett Street appears to be in good condition.

<sup>30</sup>For a complete discussion of the condition of the building see the assessment made by John Yadegar. Correspondence: John Yadegar to Chad Hamilton, November 22, 1994.



## APPENDIX ONE

### INFORMATION FROM DIRECTORIES OF THE SAN FRANCISCO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

The following directories were searched for information concerning the Twin Peaks School. Each year the Unified School District publishes a report of schools, their location, type, and other general information about each school and the school district as a whole. The name Twin Peaks School was used over the years to refer to two different school locations:

1936	Twin Peaks School Corbett between Iron and Copper K-6
1937	Twin Peaks School Corbett between Iron and Copper K-6
1943	Twin Peaks School Corbett between Iron and Copper K-6
1957	Twin Peaks School 700 Corbett K-6
1965-66	Twin Peaks School 700 Dixie Way K-6 Twin Peaks School Annex 6th grade
1967-68	Corbett School 500 Corbett L4th-H6th Twin Peaks School 700 Corbett near Dixie Way K-6th
1969-70	500 Corbett K-2nd Twin Peaks School 445 Burnett K-6th
1970-71	500 Corbett K-3 Twin Peaks School 445 Burnett K, 3rd-6th
1972-73	Corbett Community School 500 Corbett K-6 Twin Peaks School 445 Burnett
1973-74	Corbett Community School 500 Corbett K-7 Twin Peaks 445 Burnett Primary
1975-76	Corbett Community School 500 Corbett K-8 Twin Peaks 445 Burnett Primary
1976-77	No Corbett School Listed Twin Peaks School 445 Burnett Primary
1979-80	Rooftop Alternative 445 Burnett
1982	Rooftop Alternative 445 Burnett
1983	Rooftop Alternative 445 Burnett
1985	Rooftop Alternative 445 Burnett
1986	Rooftop Alternative 445 Burnett K-5th



## APPENDIX TWO

### BAY AREA BUILDINGS DESIGNED BY JOHN REID, JR.<sup>31</sup>

As city architect Reid was involved in the construction of many structures. The following is a list of buildings for which Reid was either the principal designer or was involved in some way.

#### SCHOOLS

- High School of Commerce 135 Van Ness Ave, 1927
- Galileo High School 1150 Francisco, 1927
- Grant School, 1918-20
- Harrison School
- Andrew Jackson School
- Hearst Moulder Elementary School, 1928
- Pacific Heights Elementary School, 1924
- Mission High School, 3750 18th Street, 1924 with additions 1927
- North Beach High School
- Everett Middle School, 450 Church Street at 16th Street, 1928
- Sherman Elementary, School 1651 Union Street
- Hillcrest Elementary School 810 Silver Ave, 1918-20
- Monroe Elementary School 260 Madrid, 1918-20
- Fairmount Elementary School 65 Chenery, 1918-20
- Park Presidio Primary School, 1918-20
- Twin Peaks Primary School, 500 Corbett Avenue, 1919
- School for Subnormal Children, 1918-20 (possibly wood frame)
- Dudley Stone Elementary School, 1927
- West Portal Elementary School 5 Lenox Way, 1927
- Commodore Sloat Elementary School 50 Darien Way,
- Parkside School c. 1921 (possibly wood frame)
- Horace Mann Middle School 3351 23rd Street, 1924
- John Muir Elementary School 380 Webster,

#### OTHER BUILDING TYPES

- Mark Hopkins Hotel (aided in the supervision of construction)
- The Relief Home Laguna Honda Street (aided in the supervision of construction)
- Matson Building 215 Market Street 1921 (minor role)
- Exposition Auditorium 99 Grove Street Civic Center, 1914  
(under the direction of John Galen Howard)
- Tennis Club House Golden Gate Park (Sketches, unclear if built)
- Headquarters for the Chief of the San Francisco Fire Department
- Dennis T. Sullivan Memorial Fire Chiefs Home 870 Bush, 1921
- 3839 Jackson Street residence remodeled
- 4135 California Street
- Hind Building 230 California Street, 1913

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<sup>31</sup>This is not a complete list nor does it indicate whether the buildings are extant.



- Noe Valley Library 451 Jersey Street, 1919
- Central Emergency Hospital, Polk and Grove Streets Civic Center 1920
- Rolph Navigation & Coal Co.
- Lakeside Golf Club, San Francisco 1918-20
- Residence for Mr. J. R. Christy Piedmont, CA 1918-20
- San Francisco General 1001 Potrero Avenue, 1909-15  
(with Newton Tharp John Galen Howard Fred H. Meyer)
- Engine House No. 8 Pacific Avenue
- Phi Delta Theta Chapter House, Berkeley, CA.
- Estate of James Rolph, Jr. Menlo, CA



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Corbett - Twin Peaks School  
 Exterior context of neighborhood  
 May, 1995  
 Bruce D. Judd, FAIA, Photographer



Corbett - Twin Peaks School  
 Exterior context of neighborhood  
 May, 1995  
 Bruce D. Judd, FAIA, Photographer



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Corbett - Twin Peaks School  
 Exterior context view, East Elevation  
 May, 1995  
 Bruce D. Judd, FAIA, Photographer



Corbett - Twin Peaks School  
 Exterior context view, East Elevation  
 May, 1995  
 Bruce D. Judd, FAIA, Photographer



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Corbett - Twin Peaks School  
 Exterior context view, East Elevation  
 May, 1995  
 Bruce D. Judd, FAIA, Photographer



Corbett - Twin Peaks School  
 Exterior context view, East Elevation  
 May, 1995  
 Bruce D. Judd, FAIA, Photographer



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**Corbett - Twin Peaks School**  
**Exterior context view, North Elevation**  
**May, 1995**  
**Bruce D. Judd, FAIA, Photographer**



**Corbett - Twin Peaks School**  
**Exterior context view, North and East Elevations**  
**May, 1995**  
**Bruce D. Judd, FAIA, Photographer**

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Corbett - Twin Peaks School  
 Exterior context view, East Elevation  
 May, 1995  
 Bruce D. Judd, FAIA, Photographer



Corbett - Twin Peaks School  
 Exterior context view, South Elevation  
 May, 1995  
 Bruce D. Judd, FAIA, Photographer

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Corbett - Twin Peaks School  
 Exterior context view, Southeast Elevation  
 May, 1995  
 Bruce D. Judd, FAIA, Photographer



Corbett - Twin Peaks School  
 Exterior context view, North end of East Elevation  
 May, 1995  
 Bruce D. Judd, FAIA, Photographer

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279863





Corbett - Twin Peaks School  
 Exterior context view, East Elevation  
 May, 1995  
 Bruce D. Judd, FAIA, Photographer



Corbett - Twin Peaks School  
 Exterior context view, East Elevation  
 May, 1995  
 Bruce D. Judd, FAIA, Photographer

27996

27998





Corbett - Twin Peaks School  
Interior hallway  
May, 1995  
Bruce D. Judd, FAIA, Photographer



Corbett - Twin Peaks School  
Interior hallway  
May, 1995  
Bruce D. Judd, FAIA, Photographer

29038

29042





Corbett - Twin Peaks School  
Interior hallway  
May, 1995  
Bruce D. Judd, FAIA, Photographer



Corbett - Twin Peaks School  
Interior stairway  
May, 1995  
Bruce D. Judd, FAIA, Photographer

29044

29034





Corbett - Twin Peaks School  
Interior hallway  
May, 1995  
Bruce D. Judd, FAIA, Photographer



Corbett - Twin Peaks School  
Interior classroom  
May, 1995  
Bruce D. Judd, FAIA, Photographer

29025

29047





Corbett - Twin Peaks School  
Interior classroom  
May, 1995  
Bruce D. Judd, FAIA, Photographer



Corbett - Twin Peaks School  
Interior classroom  
May, 1995  
Bruce D. Judd, FAIA, Photographer

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Corbett - Twin Peaks School  
Interior classroom  
May, 1995  
Bruce D. Judd, FAIA, Photographer



Corbett - Twin Peaks School  
Interior classroom  
May, 1995  
Bruce D. Judd, FAIA, Photographer

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SAN FRANCISCO  
HISTORY CENTER



727  
T923

*San Francisco Public Library*

**ROOM CASE**

REFERENCE BOOK

*Not to be taken from the Library*

3 1223 07274 4452